



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 11, 1921.

LABOR AND THE RECALL.
THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY.
SPRING VALLEY QUESTION.
WHO OWNS THE COURTS?
FAKE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 2



Labor and the Recall



Before the voters go to the polls on Tuesday, March 1st, to vote on the question of recalling Police Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim, they should know certain facts herein presented for the purpose of enabling them to cast a fair and intelligent ballot.

Big business and corporate interests have taken advantage of the present crime-wave, which is world-wide in its sweep and its causes, and the resultant public excitement, to acquire control of the local police courts and make them serve their interests as effectively as in the higher courts. No workingman seriously entertains any hope of being able to secure justice in the appellate courts when seeking redress against a rich and influential antagonist, and labor's enemies want to establish a like condition in our police courts. This is labor's charge, which will be proven by evidence furnished by its enemies themselves.

It is a matter of common knowledge and local history that the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in 1916 collected a fund of more than one million dollars for the destruction of the local labor movement. To the general public the committee pharisaically justified its purposes stating the fund was for the purpose of "creating a more wholesome industrial situation in San Francisco and generally to contribute toward a higher national standard of citizenship." To accomplish this noble and high-sounding purpose, the fund was spent lavishly for the importation of strike breakers, the hiring of armed sluggers, stink bomb throwers, detectives, special prosecutors, etc., in an effort to terrorize the strikers and debauch the police courts.

It was those interests that instructed aliens in the art of arresting strikers without warrant and invoking the machinery of the law to unduly harass them and their families in times of labor disputes. The number of false arrests is astounding under this system, where in most every case there is not a shred of evidence against the accused, and all the cases eventually have to be dismissed. But the stigma of arrest, the difficulty of securing bail, the tedious delay in awaiting trial, and the anxiety brought upon the family of the accused, are elements of persecution and cruelty resorted to by the allied interests of capital to strike terror and discouragement into the hearts of the workers and subject them to their will and method of promoting industrial peace.

These things and these methods were repeated in the great metal trades strike, when the Metal Trades Association inaugurated its so-called "American Plan," which is the "open shop."

We have secured one of the infamous circulars issued by the Metal Trades Association February 19, 1920, and known as "Weekly Letter No. 8, from which we quote the following, indicating the desires of that aggregation of employers regarding the police courts:

"We are not satisfied with the results we are getting in the local police courts in connection with open violations of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, passed by the people of the City and County of San Francisco. The police judges have practically ignored this law. Why? Because in the previous elections you ignored your responsibilities and obligations in the selection of men for that office. This is a tip for the future

. . . Remember that we are building up a record against the Police Judges and the municipal authorities of San Francisco that will be of great value to us in the coming election."

The fact of the matter was that in no case was the ordinance violated, but the judges were asked to make new rulings to cover conduct not within the terms of the ordinance. No self-respecting judge could be expected to bow to such dictation. Hence the fierce denunciation and slander of the incumbent judges and the desire to get more pliant servants on the bench.

The official sponsors of the recall are the Bar Association and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. The Bar Association gave credence to the testimony of the arch-debaucher of justice, Riccardi, who to save himself is now performing the alleged great public service of doing the work of the corporate interests in purifying the police courts, and it proceeded to disbar the police judges. But it soon realized the weakness of its legal case, and without waiting for the result, joined in haste with the Civic League to invoke the recall and push the political case. This change of tactics on the part of the Bar Association indicates that it had other motives than merely to get rid of the judges, indeed that the Bar Association wanted to have a say as to who should be their successors. If the judges were disbarred before the recall petition be filed, the Mayor would have the appointment of the police judges. This must be prevented, and therefore the great haste in invoking the recall, and the careful scrutiny of men willing to be "drafted" to serve the interests of those wanting to control the police courts.

The Civic League is the clearing house for the politics of its corporate clients. It takes part in every election and in every governmental affair, and in quizzing candidates for election the governors take extreme care in ascertaining the attitude of the candidates toward labor and labor legislation. It never indorses a strong pro-labor candidate.

The aims of the Civic League in the recall campaign cannot be better or more fully expressed than by quoting its own circular calling for funds with which to acquire control over the police courts and the city government. It reads under date of December 16, 1920, as follows:

"The Board of Governors of the Civic League has voted unanimously to invoke the recall against Police Judges John J. Sullivan and Morris Oppenheim.

"The Civic League has for years been fighting the vicious practices obtaining in the police courts. The powers vested in the people under the Initiative, Referendum and Recall will now be invoked.

"This step will be followed by other measures until we have a city government removed from unsavory influences. The Civic League has also appointed a permanent committee known as the Civic Supervision Committee, whose duty it is to report to the League on supervision of 'Public Officials.'

"An undertaking like this requires large amounts of money and we therefore ask you for a contribution not measured by how little you can give but how much you can give.

"It is a fight to the finish, and if the business

man fails to give substantial financial support, any failure must be laid at his door. The Public is aroused, the Psychological moment has arrived, and the question is squarely before you, **will you or will you not make this effort a success.** . . .

"All contributions will be acknowledged and treated confidentially."

The regular election did not suit the corporate interests. They know how hard it is to interest the working people in a special election, therefore they have made it a special election in order to bring about their control of the police courts.

The publicity managers of the recall point to the large number of dismissals of felony cases in the police courts as an indication of the corruptness of the courts. The most cursory investigation will show that the causes of dismissals in the police courts are due to the requirements of the legal procedure in the police courts; for instance, in cases where no complaints have been filed, where a parent charged with felony for failing to support a child promises to furnish such support, which is the only object of the law, and in cases where no legal evidence is produced, or where as in accident cases no criminal intent can reasonably be implied.

An inspection of the records of the four police courts for the last three months of the year 1919, the busiest quarter in those courts in recent years, shows the following disposition of felony cases:

Court No. 1, Judge Fitzpatrick—125 felony cases were heard. Of these 25 defendants were held to answer before the Superior Court, 2 were transferred to the Juvenile Court, 2 were fined, and 96 cases dismissed. Thus 23½ per cent of defendants were held to answer, transferred or punished. The dismissals were 76½ per cent.

Court No. 2, Judge Sullivan—160 felony cases heard; 50 held to answer, 7 transferred to the Juvenile Court, 7 released by order of court, and 96 dismissed. The respective percentages in this court were 30 and 70 per cent.

Court No. 3, Judge Matthew Brady—166 cases heard, 17 held to answer, 8 transferred to Juvenile Court, 2 jail sentences, 12 released R. O. C., 127 dismissed. The percentages in that court were respectively 16¼ and 83¾ per cent.

Court No. 4, Judge Oppenheim—319 cases heard; 37 held to answer, 1 transferred, 7 jail sentences, 37 released, and 232 dismissed. In this court the respective percentages were 17½ and 82½.

There has been no adverse criticism against other police judges over dismissals. On January 5th, Judge McAttee dismissed 50 felony cases without hearing the defendants, and on January 11th he dismissed 106 cases.

As far as the record of dismissals is concerned the accused have as good if not better records than their colleagues on the bench. Therefore, any plea based upon alleged number of dismissals as an indication of corrupt practices is mere camouflage to create prejudice and bolster up unjustified criticism and slander against the incumbent judges.

The voters are sincerely urged to consider the above facts, and refuse to be led away on the present wave of hysteria, selected by the enemies of labor as the psychological moment to accomplish their selfish purposes.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM. The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege. By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

This philosophy of the German and other militarists in their justification of the institution of war, correct indeed in its assertion of war as an indispensable integral of society existing under the Protective System, being essential to preserve the race from the decadence induced by Protective peace, but incompatible with society under the Call System, all this reasoning upon the necessity of war is, of course, directed to moving a people to plunge across a boundary and take the land of another people, for under the Protective System the enemies of a people are its nearest neighbors; not the small and weak ones like Belgium or Luxemburg to France who become satrapies, but the strong and efficient ones, those able to render in co-operation the largest benefits, like Germany or Austria. Thus we find Professor Hugo Munsterberg, late of Harvard University, remarking:

"If war were abolished the peoples which have poor land today must remain poor throughout the centuries: however much they may progress internally they would have no right to expand, as they would do so at the expense of their neighbors. The peoples which are on rich land could be sure to retain their possessions, even if they became unworthy and useless for the

march of civilization. The world's progress has depended at all times upon the expansive ascendancy of the sound, strong, solid and able nations and the shrinking of those which have lost their healthy qualities and have become unfit or decadent. Why is one particular stage of this international development, the chance distribution of power today or tomorrow, more worthy of legal conservation than any previous? Once the sun never sank on the world empire of Spain. Would it have been better if no enemies could have dismembered it when it began to hinder the advance of mankind? Was it not right when finally America took a part of Spain's ill-treated possessions under its protection? Where are the vast realms of Portugal, of Holland, of Turkey, today? Was it wrong that the American colonies disturbed the legal status of England's possessions? The laws of the equity courts applied to nations must stifle progress, must forcibly insure the permanency of any chance monopoly, of any inherited domain, for which the cultural inner right may have long been lost."

The United States in 1914 Was Preparing to Dissolve Into Many Separate Nations, an Operation Which Was Delayed, But Perhaps Not Deterred, By the World War.

In order for this life-giving war to occur it is necessary that people be arrayed in groups, each group being a nation having its own army, and if on a coast, its navy; the group thereby being a full, effective fighting unit. Large territorial area under a single political control is not compatible with long endurance of the Protective System, after free land has disappeared. No sooner is such nation built up than it begins to disintegrate and fall apart, going back into small nations. Such large nation may be formed by adding to a highly civilized nucleus outlying lands of barbarians, as the Roman Empire was constructed; or by a number of small states uniting under a bund, as was the case with the German Empire; or by a superior people coming among barbarians and through conquering them seizing the lands, which was the case with the nations now upon the Western Hemisphere. Thus the territory which is now the United States was acquired through the civilized whites overcoming the barbaric inhabitants who were nearly all destroyed by the conquerors. A federal State was thereupon formed, and beneath this was organized many provincial states, so that in 1914 we had in the federal union forty-eight states.

At that time many of these states were rapidly preparing to break away from the general group, and the entire union was getting ready to sever into numerous separate nations, each with its own flag and its own independent establishment. Announcements were being freely made by writers in the daily and periodical press throughout the country that "the United States as a nation will not last ten years." These prognosticators may have been incorrect as to their esti-

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mate of time, but as to the certainty of the event which they predicted, should the Protective System be continued, there could be no doubt.

That which has held the several states of the Union into one federal State or establishment is that measure of liberty and freedom which, pronounced by the Declaration of Independence and vouchsafed by the Constitution, existed in the country at the start—for white males only—and continued until the decade of 1880-90, when free land disappeared. The chief factors of this freedom was entry of the stranger to the country, or immigration, and untrammelled trade between the states. While liberty became enlarged to include blacks and females, this is now being shut off through denial to resident aliens of the right of naturalization and to vote, the right of free speech, and the right to be secure from seizure of one's property and papers, these proscriptions directed against persons holding political views in disagreement with the tenets of the ruling faction.

The denial of freedom is exerting itself no less on the frontier of the nation than on the borders of the several states. We have seen the right of migration passing, through Federal exclusion laws; but we have also seen in the exclusion of Orientals a condition arise that is distinctive in several states, which is not shared in by other parts of the country. And in these few states, particularly in California, the disposition is not to regard the Oriental question as a foreign, political matter, resting in the hands of the Federal authority, but as an affair of local and state import; and the inclination is for California to treat it in the manner of an autonomous State, passing as a full sovereignty its own inhibitive laws in the premises.

Why Future Great Wars Are Likely to Be Class Wars Operative Not on Boundaries But Within National Areas.

This process of dissolution of the union was intercepted by the world war. Now that the world war is over, and the pre-war forces of social disintegration are again asserting themselves, there is a question with the sociologist as to precisely what course the forces will now pursue. There are strong evidences throughout the world that war—certainly in highly civilized nations—on boundaries, is at an end, and that the wars of the future will not be between nations, but between classes within nations. The prognosis would indicate that these will be in the nature of massacres of the business, property-owning and professional classes—the so-called bourgeoisie—by the proletariat. There is rapidly overcoming a vast section of the world's population a deep-seated conviction that the bottom cause of all the trouble that everywhere abounds, is not the selfishness of rulers who declare wars for conquest, but the greed of a small group in society who, possessing nearly all the wealth, which is protected by laws made in their favor, exploit the balance of mankind, causing all other persons to toil for them for niggardly pittances which scarcely enable most of the toilers to live, and but few of them to live half-way comfortably, while they themselves roll in unrestrained and unearned luxuries of every kind. The rage which is rising against this group knows no bounds but extermination, a fact well in evidence through the experiences of the past three years in every part of eastern Europe, at many places in central Europe, and which is now well under way throughout the rest of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The sympathies of these people for each other know no national boundaries. They are linked by the International. It is henceforth not to be workman against workman because of a dividing line of survey, but workmen everywhere against those conceived to be their real enemies within their own several countries—the bourgeoisie.

If, however, this hypothesis be not correct, if

frontier war is still to go on, then it will be interesting to observe the method by which the federal union of the United States will dissolve, as shown by the steps which were moving to that end at the outbreak of the world war.

Free trade between the states is opposed by that quality of the Protective System which we have noted, which makes opportunity scarcer, business ever more difficult to get, and jobs proportionately harder to find. This induces cut-throat competition among business men, and "keep away" warnings—persuasive immigration exclusion—among laborers. Thus in 1913 a Los Angeles Company was about to purchase machinery from a San Francisco manufacturer for \$8450. A Chicago manufacturer offered to furnish the order for \$8250. The San Francisco house fell to this figure, whereupon the Chicago concern fell \$600 further and got the business. Shortly after this the same San Francisco firm was about to sell to a California buyer for \$4150; a Wisconsin manufacturer heard of the proposed deal, cut the price \$1000 and threw in \$1000 worth of extras, making a total cut of \$2000. He got the business.

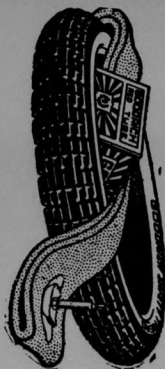
What was happening to the San Francisco concern was occurring in the experience of every manufacturing house on the Pacific Coast. They were being run out of business by Eastern undercutting, prices made by large Eastern competitors for the very purpose of closing up their establishments and getting full control of the market on this coast. The answer of the Californians to this was to demand protective tariffs at the border of the state. To maintain protective tariffs requires an army, and full autonomous powers. In other words, to have had "protection to California industries" California would have had to become a full nation. As the case of California was the case of many states of the West and South against the East and North, which with increasing population were finding they could no longer furnish work to the people through agriculture, but must add manufacturing, the holding from them of such industries through Eastern competition was disposing ever increasing minorities of their people to the policy of state tariff protection.

There was, therefore, then rapidly tending to be reproduced on the North American continent the condition that exists on the continent of Europe—a spectacle of many small nations, each with protective tariffs, each armed against the other, their relations being no less of commerce than of periodical wars.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1921, by Emma J. Bennett.)

UNFAIR GARMENTS.

In a circular letter received by the San Francisco Labor Council from the United Garment Workers of America, that organization asks all trade unionists to refrain from purchasing Racine brand working shirts, on the ground that the company manufacturing same "has broken its agreement with the United Garment Workers of America is operating a non-union shop and has reduced wages from 20 to 30 per cent."



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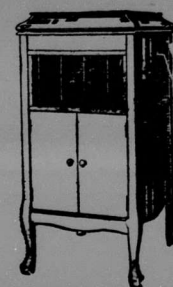
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SPRING VALLEY QUESTION.

"The total acreage of the Spring Valley lands to be acquired is 61,735. This is an area over twice as great as the entire land area of the City and County of San Francisco."

The Railroad Commission made that statement when it recommended that San Francisco acquire all the properties of the Spring Valley Water Company essential to the water needs of San Francisco. At the same time the Commission found the value of these properties to be \$37,000,000, and declared:

"We are convinced that there can be no question of the wisdom on the part of the city of this purchase, if the properties can be secured at the price herein named."

To vote intelligently at the Spring Valley purchase election on March 8th, the voter should know what those 61,735 acres represent. Briefly, they measure the extent of a "going concern" with a gross income of \$4,000,000 a year which supplies 36½ million gallons of water every day to 73,000 consumers.

All the 61,735 acres in question have a direct bearing on our water supply. They are situated in four Bay counties, as follows:

San Francisco City and County.....	acres	913
San Mateo County	"	22,817
Alameda County	"	24,219
Santa Clara County	"	13,610
Rights of Way	"	176

On these lands are the reservoirs and structures which the city needs as essential units of its municipal water system for all time to come—Lake Merced, the three lakes and dams in San Mateo County (Crystal Springs, San Andres and Pilarcitos), the Calaveras dam and reservoir midway between Niles Canyon and Mt. Hamilton, the San Antonio reservoir site which is on the line of the Hetch-Hetchy aqueduct and the immense underground reservoirs of the Sunol and Pleasanton Valleys.

Also included are the three great distributing reservoirs in this city—Laguna Honda, University Mound and College Hill—together with fifteen smaller distributing reservoirs and tanks, such as Lombard, Francisco, Potrero Heights, Presidio Heights and so forth, with a total storage capacity of more than 103 million gallons of water.

This is not all that the city will buy for \$37,000,000. There are also valuable riparian rights in San Mateo, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties; collecting aqueducts and filtration galleries; thirteen pumping stations in three counties; 89 miles of large transmission pipelines from the water sources; 638 miles of city pipelines; 73,000 services, etc., etc.

This question is being asked, "How does the acreage which the city now proposes to purchase from the Spring Valley Water Company compare with the acreage in the proposed purchase of 1915?"

The answer is that the city will acquire some 1200 acres which were not owned by the company in 1915, and that about 7800 acres which the city proposed to buy in 1915 are excluded this time by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy as not essential to the city's water supply.

Since 1915 Spring Valley has bought 1000 acres of water-bearing lands in San Mateo County; 200 acres of reservoir land at Calaveras in the Mt. Hamilton watershed; 20 acres of water-bearing lands at Pleasanton. All these valuable lands the city needs, and they are included in the present purchase proceedings.

Of the 7800 acres included in 1915 and excluded now, 1600 are on the ocean side of the ridge in San Mateo County and therefore outside the watershed the city needs. But just the same, the city is getting such water rights pertaining to these lands as are needed for the development of the peninsular system.

In addition, City Engineer O'Shaughnessy with

the approval of the Mayor, the City Attorney and the Board of Supervisors, excluded some 4900 acres which Spring Valley bought at Arroyo Valle in Alameda County for reservoir purposes. In the municipal plans for developing our water supply, no reservoir is planned at Arroyo Valle. So the city does not want to buy that parcel of land. But here, as in the case of the excluded land in San Mateo County, the city will acquire all the water rights.

The third exclusion consists of 1300 acres of marsh land at Ravenswood in San Mateo County. The city takes certain Spring Valley lands at Ravenswood because they have wells and water-works structures on them. But these 1300 acres have no such development, and the city does not need them.

These 7800 acres of excluded lands are all relatively cheap lands. The highest appraisal ever made of them does not value them at more than twenty dollars an acre. So, at the outside, these exclusions of lands represent a deduction of about \$150,000.

As opposed to this comparatively trifling deduction, Spring Valley has added, since 1915, four million dollars to the value of its holdings by means of capital expenditures. Part of this large sum is represented by the 1200 acres of land purchased; part by expenditures made to build the great Calaveras dam, to install meters throughout San Francisco and to extend the city pipe system.

Therefore it may truthfully be said that the acreage included in 1915 and excluded this time is of decidedly minor importance, whereas the city is getting a water supply system much more highly developed than it was six years ago.

For the purpose of getting an outside opinion from an unprejudiced expert, J. Waldo Smith of New York was induced to come here and examine the Spring Valley properties, with a view to criticizing the price fixed by the Railroad Commission. J. Waldo Smith is chief engineer of the Bureau of Water Supply of New York. He is the man who built Greater New York's stupendous water system.

After a thorough investigation of the Spring Valley purchase project, he indorsed the judgment of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, the en-

gineers of the Railroad Commission and other technical experts who have studied the properties and the price. Among other things, J. Waldo Smith said:

"It would be nothing less than a great public misfortune if the city should fail at this time to secure the approval of the voters for this purchase."

Don't leave it to the "clique" to do all the work of the local union, including agitation for the label, card and button, as many minds and hands make the job easier.

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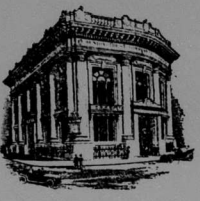
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TACTICS OF GERMAN BOLSHEVISTS.

The unemployment situation has furnished the German bolshevists with a fine opportunity to propagate their propaganda. They reasoned quite logically that empty stomachs do not furnish reasonable counsels. And, whatever might happen to society, the situation of the unemployed could not become worse. At least, they imagine they have nothing to lose by whatever social changes may come. Consequently, phrases like democratisation of industries and dictatorship of the proletariat sound fine in their ears, and they clamor for those things to be brought about immediately. They do not realize that to be able to bring these things about readily, there must be first an employing class willing to relinquish its control and leave it to the workers, and also a working class capable of working out the transformation wisely and practically without destroying trade and commerce now flowing through the established channels of internal and foreign intercourse. But Germany has no such employing class, and neither has she any such working class. It follows that to bring about any radical change in industrial production, distribution and control, there must be a violent social uprising that for the time being must be attended with all the fury, misery and bloodshed that always accompany such events.

Germany today is experiencing this bolshevist propaganda in full measure. The bolshevist "knots" or "kernels" in every labor and political organization are working day and night to accomplish the great revolution.

There is also another sort of propaganda working at full heat in Germany. It is the nationalist movement, the object of which is to defeat the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles. The workers are torn between these two currents of propaganda, both leading to war, one with the object of starting a civil war, to be afterwards made a world-wide class war, the other to start a war of revenge against France and the allies.

The bolshevists are organizing "unemployment councils," which more or less are antagonistic to the trade union movement. Flensburg, Plauen and Berlin have witnessed many stormy sessions of these unemployment councils. At Dresden they made a demand upon the authorities for an allowance of 600 marks for every unemployed and a 100 per cent increase in wages for those employed, likewise unconditional pardon for all involved in the riots of last September.

The bolshevists are also seeking to provoke general strikes, most recently among the railroadmen. They demand that the latter be governed by communist councils instead of the regular railroadmen's executive boards. If this general strike be called, an attempt will be made to start a communist revolution.

As a rallying cry the communists have formulated their new demands, published in their organ, "Rothe Fahne" (The Red Flag), reading as follows:

"1. (a) A common fight for uniform compensation and a living wage for all workers and government employees, including similar demands for railroadmen, miners and other industrial and agricultural workers.

"(b) Uniform unemployment insurance based upon actual wages paid. Capital only to bear the burden of such insurance.

"The control of the system by an unemployed council jointly with the trade organizations.

"2. (a) Abolishment of present system of allowing underpaid workers to buy necessities of life at cost price.

"(b) The requisition of all apartments and houses to accommodate those inadequately housed, including dwellings occupied by a number of persons less than those that can be accommodated therein.

"3. (a) Control of raw materials, such as coal,

cotton, oil, etc., by councils of industry.

"(b) Control of crops and agriculture by councils of farmers in conjunction with agricultural laborers.

"4. (a) Immediate disarmament and disbandment of all middle class police forces and the formation of military proletarian organizations for self-defense in every section.

"(b) Amnesty for all political prisoners and the liberation of all involved in offenses due to economic distress.

"(c) Repeal of all laws forbidding strikes.

"(d) Immediate resumption of trade relations with Russia."

After reciting the above demands, the communist authors add this significant explanation:

"In proposing above program for action, we do not deceive ourselves or the toiling masses that any or all of these measures will bring any tangible relief. But we desire to use every moment of our time to instil into the minds of the workers the idea that without a real fight and without a dictatorship the proletariat cannot achieve any betterment in their condition, and they must stand ready when called upon by the united communist party to make concerted action to obtain the measures above mentioned."

The "Freiheit," although likewise a radical paper, does not seem to coincide with this program, which it criticises in the following fashion:

"This tactic is quite understandable but rather ridiculous and reveals nothing so much as the complete fiasco of the communists in militarising the proletariat. It is the boasting program of the Halle Congress to conduct for a few months the Revolution to victory and secure the establishment of the dictatorship, but it means in reality that the working masses will not put themselves under the leadership of the communists. It proves also that the communists confess that they falsely accused the independent socialists of

treason when the latter called upon the workers to make definite demands. It means that the communists acknowledge themselves liars and charlatans when they ask the co-operation of the workers to do the very things which they condemned in the slangy terms of Zinovieff as being acts of bourgeois and counter-revolutionary aims and agencies. They are simply using every political and labor organization, which they recently characterized as "white guards of oppression," as their own dirty juggernaut. And as soon as they have done their work, they intend to stab their helpers in the back."

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

In the current issue of American Pressmen is printed a long list of wage gains by locals affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921:

It is a fact that those who shout loudest about revolution are generally found to be conscientious objectors when the time to fight comes, and the fighting is left to others.

The Scandinavian-American Bank of Tacoma, Wash., failed about a week ago and tied up the funds of practically every labor union in that city. The president of the bank was a man particularly friendly to organized labor and the unions and their members flocked to his bank as a consequence. This failure gives some inkling of the danger of establishing union labor banks. A bank to succeed must cover a wide field and must not depend upon any one class of individuals, because the possibility of failure is so great under circumstances which require the prosperity of the class catered to. If labor establishes a bank and induces the unions and their membership to deposit their funds in it a great industrial upheaval would send them all to the bank at the same time for their money. No bank could live under such conditions. It is a very risky business.

Another sensation has been thrown to the public in the Mooney case by the publication of an alleged confession made by John MacDonald at Trenton, N. J., last Monday. In the alleged confession MacDonald is said to have sworn to a statement that he was coached in his testimony in the Mooney case by District Attorney Fickert and that he did not tell the truth. If the newspaper stories are true MacDonald has perjured himself in a very serious manner. If he did not tell the truth at the trial then he has been guilty of sending an innocent man to the penitentiary on perjured testimony. If he is not telling the truth now he is endeavoring to liberate a guilty man. In either event, if published stories are true, MacDonald should be in the penitentiary. It has been commonly reported since MacDonald's first appearance in the case that he is a victim of the use of narcotics. If this be true he is a dangerous character to be at large and should be confined in some state institution where he will not be able to do any more damage. The grand jury is said to be making an investigation of the entire Mooney matter and it is to be hoped it will go to the bottom of all these newspaper reports and give the facts to the public so that if there has been a miscarriage of justice in the case the wrongs may be righted as nearly as is humanly possible at this late day.

Who Owns the Courts?

Are They Institutions Created by the People for the Purpose of Carrying Out the Desires of the People as Expressed in Laws Adopted by the People, or Are They to Become the Instruments of Private Interests to Be Used by Those Interests to Further Their Own Selfish Purposes?

These questions should be of absorbing interest to every citizen of San Francisco and every believer in government of the people by the people and for the people. Especially should they merit the serious attention of the wage worker and all those who occupy humble and respectable stations in life.

During the past few years a little coterie of men have been scheming constantly to bring the government of this city under the control of special interests. They see in the psychology of the present crime wave an opportunity to make a beginning in the carrying out of their program by bringing false and ridiculous charges against two of the occupants of benches in our police courts. Their plans have been carefully considered and craftily promulgated in the hope that they may be able to deceive the people of this city into unseating two duly elected officials and substituting for them two men selected by the special interests.

In proof of the accuracy of the foregoing it will suffice to quote the language of the attorney for one of these interests—the California Metal Trades Association (an organization of employers)—in a circular issued to the membership on February 19, 1920. He says: "We are not satisfied with the results we are getting in the local police courts with open violations of the anti-picketing ordinance, passed by the people. The police judges have practically ignored this law. Why? Because in the previous elections you ignored your responsibilities and obligations in the selection of men for that office. This is a tip for the future."

It will be noted that he says the membership of his association has been negligent "in the SELECTION of men for that office." He also says: "This is a tip for the FUTURE." His advice has been followed in the matter of the recall election. The candidates running against the incumbents have been carefully SELECTED by a little group of men representing special interests and a well-financed and vigorous campaign is being waged to induce the people to approve the selections.

Will this venal scheme succeed? It will unless the great mass of the common people whose interests are to be subordinated to those of the little band of mercenaries are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. Eternal vigilance is truly the price of liberty. In this election it is a question as to whether man or mammon is to be served in our police courts, whether the people as a whole, or a little clique, is to rule.

Acquaint yourself with the exact facts and do not allow the able, crafty and well-provided-for agents of greed to deceive you.

Every fanatic in the city is lined up behind the recall, and if the schemers are to be defeated in the accomplishment of their purpose, the people must begin to take an interest in the matter.

The Bar Association and the Civic League are working day and night to put the thing over, while those opposed to the nonsensical movement seem to be sleeping in supreme indifference to what is going on about them. This spirit will not produce results. The policy of letting George do it is wrong and will surely result in disaster. Each individual must from now to March 1st assume the duty of urging all those met with in the rounds of the day to take an interest and study the question. If this is done, there can be no doubt as to the final outcome, but if it is not done, there is grave danger that the enemies of labor will triumph.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We have received a pamphlet from the Dearborn Publishing Company, Henry Ford's company, the title of which is "The International Jew." It is devoted to an attack upon the Jews. The tales contained therein are absurd and the only reason we mention it at all is to show the extent to which these bigots are spreading their propaganda. Henry Ford, of course, is a simpleton who has come into possession of great wealth and has been made the dupe of narrow-minded bigots. There should be no room for such creatures in this country. They serve no purpose in life except to stir up discord and ill-feeling by their senseless propaganda.

A sheet called The Rank and File, an organ of the reds edited by one William Short who was San Francisco representative of the infamous People's Council during the war and who was formerly a preacher, is soliciting funds from unions in the name of the newsboys who are having trouble with the morning papers in this city. The Labor Council has not authorized anyone to solicit funds in this connection and the paper circularizing the unions is not recognized by the Council in any manner whatever. It is opposed to the policies of the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council and is undeserving of the support of trade unionists.

Frederick G. Young, dean of sociology of the University of Oregon, offers what seems to be a logical explanation of the present wave of crime that is sweeping the entire world, and he holds out no hope for a speedy termination of it. He says: "The causes of the crime wave come directly from the war. There are two main causes of present conditions. The first is that war always disintegrates the moral standards of the people, develops in them a spirit of recklessness, and dulls their sensibilities. The second is the general shake-up of the occupations, and the displacement of former workers by women." The conclusions of Dean Young are in accord with many other authorities who hold that the money cost of the war is insignificant and that the loss of life even is not the greatest cost which society pays for the conflict. Loss of moral stamina and the inherited weaknesses, both physical and mental, will be evident for many generations following this war, say authorities.

An attempt is being made to mutilate the part-time school law which took effect in the State of California last July as to render it practically worthless. The law requires that children between the ages of 16 and 18 must attend school at least four hours per week and the hours must be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., thus requiring the employer to allow time off for attendance. Amendments to the law have been introduced providing that such students may attend night school. The law purposely provided against night work for such students because it was realized that better results would be obtained in the other way. A boy who works all day in an industrial establishment is not in condition to absorb information after the day's work, and besides boys are less inclined to take advantage of the night school than they are of day schools when they are allowed time off to do so. It is rumored that back of the scheme to amend the law is the California Metal Trades Association and they have succeeded in making catpaws of some associations of teachers within the State to father the amendments. The present law has not been given a chance to prove its worth in the short time it has been in force and the pending amendments ought to be defeated for this reason if for no other.

WIT AT RANDOM

A commuter missing his train one bitter cold morning concluded he would spend the day with his wife. He went back to the house, 'round to the kitchen door and entered—there he found his wife leaning over the stove with her back to him. He came up behind her and kissed her on the back of the neck. Without looking the wife said:

"Two bottles of milk and half pint of cream today."—Exchange.

Problem—If you should observe a man on a train, elevated or street car take out all the papers in his pocket and scan them carefully, tearing some up, what would be your deduction?

Answer—That he is going home to his wife.—Judge.

Hewitt—He wouldn't rent you the flat, eh?

Jewett—No, he said that I was so bowlegged that I would be continually rubbing the paper off the walls.

In Massachusetts a man who speaks ten tongues has just married a woman who speaks seven.

We are betting on the lady.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I had to kill my dog this morning."

"Was he mad?"

"Well, he didn't seem any too well pleased."—Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

"I must say those biscuits are fine," exclaimed the young husband.

"How could you say those were fine biscuits?" inquired his mother, when they were alone.

"I didn't say they were fine, mother. I merely said I must say so."—Boston Transcript.

"Did the laundryman find those cuffs he lost last week?"

"No, John."

"The shirts are no good to me without the cuffs."

"Evidently he figured it that way, too. This week he lost the shirts."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Remember how we used to have to hike for miles with full pack to get a drink?"

"Yes, but you gotta do more than that now."—American Legion Weekly

Bill Collector—But why do you let your wife spend all your money?

Mr. Henpeck—Because I'd rather argue with you than with her.—American Legion Weekly.

"And what," asked the welfare worker, "did the French think when they found out the Americans were the greatest water-drinking race on earth?"

"I dunno, mum," answered the returned gob. "I don't think they found it out."—American Legion Weekly.

"All this talk about prohibition is the bunk," declaimed an old laborer. "'Twas whiskey saved my life oncet."

"Snake bite?"

"Snake bite, nothin'. I was diggin' a well an' come up for a drink and while I was gettin' it th' well caved in."—American Legion Weekly.

"Well, Bill," asked a neighbor. "Hear the boss has had a fever. How's his temperature today?"

The hired man scratched his head and decided not to commit himself.

"'Tain't fer me to say," he replied. "He died last night."—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONE WAY TRAFFIC.

There is only one road to the town of "Success,"
The name of the road is "Work."
It has room for only honest guests,
Traffic's blocked to those that shirk.

The road is open all hours of today,
It heeds neither time nor date,
And now is the time to start on your way,
For tomorrow will be too late.

Nearly all of the way is an uphill road;
It will seem like a tough old fight,
But once on your way just bear up your load
And keep going with all your might.

You will pass through many towns each day
Such as Failure, Gloom and Despair;
At each of these stations just keep on your way,
For "Work" does not tarry there.

After you have entered the town of "Success,"
Though your load may have been hard to bear,
Once inside you will find both comfort and rest,
Just be thankful you started for there.
—Dale Newell Carty, in Forbes Magazine, N. Y.

NORWAY WORKERS' COMMITTEE ACT.

The Workers' Committee Act recently passed by the Norwegian Odelsting, is applicable to all industrial enterprises numbering at least 50 employees, or connected with the railways, tramways, telegraphic or telephonic service. A workers' committee shall be appointed at the request of one-quarter of the employees, and the members shall be elected by workers over 21 years of age. The functions of the committee will consist in the consideration and discussion of important alterations in the working of the business, general regulations concerning remuneration, the establishment of welfare institutions, etc. Before arriving at any decision in such matters, employers will be required to submit their plans to the committee for approval. The committee is entitled—or if either party wishes it, obliged—to mediate in all conflicts arising out of the conditions of labor or the dismissal and departure of workers. The act will come into force immediately.

BLANTON STRIKES SNAG.

Congressman Blanton of Texas accepted an invitation to address members of Federal Employees' Union No. 2, but did not "get away" with his harangue.

He charged that two-thirds of the membership of the American Federation of Labor cannot speak English and another one-third evaded military service during the war.

This statement was received with hisses, and Hugh Reid, associate editor of the Federal Employee, called the Texan a liar.

Blanton made his usual tirade, so common to him in Congress. He praised the membership of the union while condemning their officials, but he met with little success in the old game of divide. As a last grand stand play he said he was notified that if he attended the meeting he "would be assassinated."

The speech was voted the best vaudeville ever witnessed by the Federal employees.

TEARFUL CHARLIE PROSPERS.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation had a prosperous year in 1920, even though it did refuse to sell its products to employers of union labor. The corporation reports a profit of \$14,450,837 for the year, as against a profit of \$15,356,860 for the year 1919.

FAKE LABOR "REPRESENTATIVES."

Under the caption, "Labor Opposes New Jap Pact," last Wednesday the Los Angeles Examiner published the following article:

The Executive Board of the Workers' Educational and Organizing Committee, which is formed from the ranks of organized labor, met yesterday at the Rosslyn Hotel.

Chairman "Jim" Osborne presided, with members E. J. Matheson, president of the Fillmore Oil Workers' Union; C. B. McCoy, international organizer of the American Federation of Labor; J. J. Tibbetts, former labor organizer in Arizona, and Pedro Diaz, representing the Fruit and Farm Workers.

As a result of the feeling against Japanese industrial invasion of the Pacific Coast, the committee, Osborne said, had been importuned to take a hand in the situation which has grown out of the California laws against Japanese owning or leasing land.

"This," said Osborne, "has projected the Japanese as a competitor with white labor and he invades also the standards of living used by white labor. Therefore we have entered the fight and adopted a memorial to Congress today protesting against any international agreement which will impair the laws of California or continue the possibility of Japanese competing with white labor."

"We went further and protested against the American farmer being given a tariff which will maintain his products in the markets while he may use Asiatic labor, unless the laboring man is given a protective tariff against alien labor of Asiatic type."

"A copy of the memorial will be given to Senator Shortridge."

The Citizen is confident the Examiner printed the above story in good faith, not suspecting it was being used by the self-styled "Better America" Federation in the latter's warfare upon Organized Labor. But it does seem that the city editor of the Examiner should have sufficient wit not to blindly accept a purported "Labor story" without first getting in touch with somebody who knows something about the labor movement.

The Examiner having innocently swallowed the bait of the "Better America" union-haters, it becomes the duty of The Citizen to dissect and analyze the motives of the so-called "representatives" of labor.

In the first place, no body of trade unionists—and especially none interested in the exclusion of Asiatics—would meet in the Rosslyn Hotel, for the very good reason that that establishment is upon the unfair list of the California State Federation of Labor and of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, due to the fact that State Senator Dwight Hart, one of the owners of the Rosslyn Hotel, employs Japanese in preference to American Citizens. Trade unionists also would decline to hold any sort of a meeting in the Jap-Hart Hotel because of the rotten labor record of Hart in the State Senate.

Let us look further into the Examiner article. Mention is made of "The Executive Board of the Workers' Educational and Organization Committee, which is formed from the ranks of Organized Labor." This is a deliberate lie. There is no such "board" or "committee" "formed from the ranks of Organized Labor."

The article says "Chairman Jim Osborne presided." Jim Osborne? That name sounds familiar. Is it possible he is the individual who nightly spiels from a soapbox in the the interest of the "Better America" Federation: Jim Osborne, ex-preacher, ex-strike-breaker, expelled member of the Boilermakers' Union—expelled for a period of ninety-nine years by the Seattle Union? So this is the "chairman" of the meeting in the Jap-Hart Hotel, eh?

And then "among those present" we find "C. B. McCoy, International Organizer of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor." Another lie. McCoy never was and never can be "International Organizer" of the American Federation of Labor. C. B. McCoy once was identified with the Oil Workers' Union. He attended the Bakersfield convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in 1919, and did his utmost to defeat Secretary Paul Scharrenberg for re-election while the latter was absent, being in Washington attending a Labor conference called by President Wilson. Quite natural that McCoy should be found in company with Osborne in the Jap-Hart Hotel.

Just who "J. J. Tibbetts, former Labor organizer in Arizona," is, nobody connected with the Labor Movement in Los Angeles knows.

And as to "Pedro Diaz, representing the Fruit and Farm Workers," it is only necessary to say that Charles Perry Taylor, for twenty years an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been assigned to organize the fruit and farm workers, though it is possible Diaz may be a Mexican organizer and was unaware of the insincerity of the meeting he attended.

Ostensibly, these individuals gathered at the Jap-Hart Hotel to protest against the presence of Japanese in the United States and to express opposition to "Japanese competing with white labor." But that was all camouflage. Here was the real purpose of the "meeting," as set forth in the Examiner article:

"We went further and protested against the American farmer being given a tariff which will maintain his products in the market while he may use Asiatic labor, unless the laboring man is given a protective tariff against alien labor of Asiatic type."

That's "the nigger in the wood-pile."

The moment J. B. Dale, the experienced organizer for the American Federation of Labor, read that paragraph, he said:

"The game is to array the farmers against organized labor."

Right you are, Organizer Dale. That is exactly the game. And it was not devised by Osborne or McCoy, but by the union-hating "Better America" Federation.

Trade unionists meeting in the Rosslyn Hotel and protesting against the Japanese invasion and against farmers being given a tariff!

It is to laugh!

Is it any wonder that the Boilermakers have had international squabbles, to the great delight of the shipyard bosses, when it is remembered that Osborne was a member of the Boilermakers' Union before he was expelled for ninety-nine years?

And is it any wonder that all is not harmony among the Oil Workers, who once had McCoy upon their payroll?

Trade unionists, Beware! Beware!!—Los Angeles Citizen.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: David E. Sheehan of the housesmiths, Nelson F. Donovan of the painters, Samuel Nichols of the railway telegraphers, William Doorley of the molders.

OLD-TIME MOLDER DEAD.

Word has just been received in this city of the death in New York last week of William Doorley, well known in San Francisco labor circles. Mr. Doorley left San Francisco about a year ago in poor health. He was formerly president of the local Molders' Union and delegate from that organization to the Labor Council. Though not well when he left here notice of his death came with a shock to his thousands of friends in San Francisco.

Don't wait for others to boost the union label, card and button. Do it yourself.

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

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**SUNDAY NIGHT
February 13th**

7:30 o'clock

Address, "Modern Industry and
the Carpenter of Nazareth,"

H. K. Pitman

Illustrated by

The Great Motion Picture

"The Right to Happiness"

A Universal-Jewel Super-Production

Everybody Welcome Admission Free

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Judging from the volume of chatter concerning and the amount of interest shown in the latest addition to the family of printers' organizations in San Francisco, there will be a large attendance at the next meeting of union typesetting machine operators, machinist-operators and machinists, which is scheduled to be held in the assembly room of No. 21, 702 Underwood Building, 525 Market street, Sunday, February 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. The board of directors of the new body, which is composed of Messrs. C. K. Couse, William U. Bowen, Dilse Hopkins, John Boyd, D. S. White, J. Callahan and Robert Davis, who have been assigned the duty of drafting the constitution and by-laws and perfecting the organization, are completing their work and will bring a comprehensive report to the meeting. The membership roll is still open for signatures, and those who are eligible to membership in the society, but failed to attend the meeting held two weeks ago, are especially invited to be present next Sunday. Transbay printers are manifesting considerable interest in the new organization and have signified their intention of joining. It is apparent that a body of this character is essential to the welfare of employee printers of this class, and the question often has been asked, "Why was not a move made in this direction long ago?" Interest yourselves, turn out to Sunday's meeting and boost the membership roll.

Mr. John R. Gibson, who arrived in Sacramento from Detroit recently, was a San Francisco visitor the early part of this week and paid a call to a number of his friends in the union while here. Mr. Gibson was a member of the Examiner Chapel two years ago. He is at present employed in the composing room of the State Printing Office at Sacramento, where he expects to remain until the close of the legislative session, when he probably will proceed to San Francisco. Mr. Gibson reports industrial conditions in the Michigan metropolis as being very bad, especially so in the automobile manufacturing industry. Of the skilled trades that of printing seemed to be flourishing most when he left Detroit.

No. 21's committee on extension of local autonomy will meet Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the offices of the union, 701 Underwood building. A few responses to invitations sent to sister typographical unions in Northern and Central California to have representatives at the conference have been received and more are confidently expected before the week-end. Indications are that the subject of a greater measure of local autonomy for unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union is receiving the earnest consideration of a number of California unions, and the prediction is made that the initial action to be taken at next Sunday's conference will be carried to a successful conclusion. The members of the local committee are Messrs. Louis Berkheim (chairman), Second Vice-President George R. Knell, Thomas E. Cordis, W. Lyle Slocum and Harry G. Walters. Mr. George M. Buxton has been requested to proxy for Mr. Cordis next Sunday, the latter gentleman having been elected president of the new linotype society, being obliged to preside at its meeting.

The Eureka Labor News of recent date, under the caption, "A Valuable Man," has this to say regarding a San Francisco printer: "Arthur Howe, who was a delegate from the San Francisco printers to the Fresno convention of the California State Federation of Labor last October, has been engaged by the big Building Trades Council of the bay district to prepare statistics for use in any possible controversy with

employers over wage reductions or advances. Mr. Howe has served his own union with so much thoroughness and accuracy that the good job he did for the printers drew the attention of the builders and they have "borrowed" him for a time. The Typographical Union of San Francisco has created a new office to cover this very purpose, and upon Mr. Howe's completion of the work for the Building Trades Council he will devote all of his time to the valuable field of furnishing unanswerable argument for labor to present to any arbitration board or to the public when it comes to a matter of wages needed to keep a worker and his family."

The death of William Walsh occurred at the Union Printers Home February 1. Mr. Walsh was admitted to the home from San Francisco about five years ago. He was afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs. Decedent deposited a traveling card with No. 21 in March, 1907.

President Thomas N. Phillips and Secretary R. B. Packard of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference have issued a call for delegates to the first annual meeting of the conference, which will be held in Fresno, Cal., beginning March 7, 1921, and continuing four days. Delegates to the Typographical Conference will be seated at the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, which will be held at the same time. Among other things, the call for the convention says: "This conference will be of inestimable value to your organization if you have a delegate or delegates present to participate in its deliberations, and every dollar spent in securing such representation will undoubtedly return to you ten-fold. Questions of vital interest to the printing industry on the Pacific Slope will be before the conference, and many of the ablest and most enthusiastic workers in the movement will be present and their counsel and advice will be exceedingly helpful to your organization in future scale negotiations. The most important matter to come before the conference will be the inauguration of the forty-four hour week on May 1. An invitation has been extended to President McParland to meet with us, and he has given us the assurance that if the stress of business at headquarters is not too great he will be present at that time. Our employers are not wasting a moment's time preparing for the inevitable struggle that confronts us, and we must be no less diligent in aligning our forces. Remember, PREPAREDNESS is essential to success, and it is up to you to be prepared. Closer affiliation will also be a topic for discussion. Uniformity of expiration of contracts between affiliated trades has and will work wonders in the negotiation of scales." The convention call urges that this matter be given most serious consideration.

Alfred Pompey Hoyt, for many years editor of the Mother Lode Magnet at Jamestown, Cal., passed away suddenly on the morning of February 5 at his home in Jamestown. For six months he had been in failing health, but of late his condition seemed to improve. Mr. Hoyt was well known among the veteran members of No. 21. He was employed in the Chronicle composing room twenty-five or thirty years ago. Leaving San Francisco he went to Jamestown, where he became identified with every progressive movement in the community. He was a man of lovable traits, and won a host of lifelong friends. During his illness, though unable to visit his office, he continued to direct the affairs of his paper. A widow and two children and many warm friends are left to mourn his loss.

The Pacific Coast Conference of Employing Printers, which includes publishers, lithographers, bookbinders, engravers, electrotypers and trade compositors, is lining up to combat the inauguration of the forty-four hour week in the mechanical departments operated by its members. This is indicated in a circular letter which urges its affiliates to so arrange their business

affairs that they can attend the Fresno conference for two days, convening Friday afternoon, February 25, at 2:30 o'clock. As an extraordinary inducement to get a full representation of employing printers to the gathering, the letter suggests: "If you own an automobile, why not fill it with printers, who will chip in on gas and oil expense—an economical way to get to Fresno and an enjoyable trip along the highways?" The letter is signed by the Employers' Conference Committee and is endorsed by the Sacramento Typothetae, San Joaquin Typothetae, Fresno Ben Franklin Club, Santa Clara Printers' Board of Trade, Employing Printers' Association of Alameda County, Sonoma County Press Association, Master Printers' Association of Los Angeles, Marysville Employers' Association and San Francisco Printers' Board of Trade. Might as well conserve your energy, gentlemen. Once upon a time there was opposition to the eight-hour day in the printing industry. The forty-four hour week is just as feasible as the eight-hour day, and you should be preparing to welcome it on the 1st of May.

Announcement of the death of Mr. Clarence W. Hinsey is made in the Denver Labor Bulletin of February 5. Mr. Hinsey, who was 43 years of age, passed away at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs Thursday night, January 27, after a brief illness. He had been a resident of the home only three weeks. Mr. Hinsey was a printer well known in the Middle West, where he spent the greater part of his life, and has a number of acquaintances on the Pacific Coast who had the good fortune to meet him before coming to this part of the country. He entered the home from Sioux City, Iowa, where he was always more or less active in the affairs of Typographical Union No. 180. Mr. Hinsey was city treasurer of Sioux City at the time of his demise. His remains were sent there for burial.

San Diego Typographical Union No. 221 has selected its delegates to attend the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference in Fresno next month. No. 231 will also be represented in the meeting of Southern California printers, which probably will be held in Long Beach.

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over Moss glove shop; ask demand for union label. Shoe Clerks report all shoe stores are signing up with union; regret that they haven't women's shoes with the label; if the women demand the label the stores will stock up with union-made shoes; delegate says that he carries union card but has no demand for it. Grocery Clerks report that they are still fighting the Coliseum Market; request union men and women to stay out until the Clerks announce the place fair to them; Weinstein still unfair. Cooks No. 44 reports delegates from the Cigarmakers before the local in regard to the Tampa strike and Cooks donated \$100 to the cause; appointed five delegates to the recall. Bill Posters report conditions good; installed officers last meeting; had a banquet; look for business to pick up so members laid off can get work; appointed five delegates to the Recall Committee.

Agitation Committee—Reports progress.

New Business—Motion made and seconded that Brother from the Casket Makers act as a committee of one to place two signs in the Labor Temple of Oakland and report next meeting of his progress. Motion made and seconded that the Secretary interview the Hall Association about placing the list of firms in the we-don't-patronize list in the lobby of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, Secretary to report next meeting of his success. Moved and seconded that the bills be paid. Motion made and seconded that letters read will be sent to the locals at once.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer laid over till next meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 9:40 to meet again February 16th.

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted,
HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

DALE IN CITY.

Joshua B. Dale, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is here from Los Angeles, in an effort to straighten out the jurisdictional dispute between the Warehousemen's Union and the Cereal Workers' Union.

According to Dale, the Warehousemen's Union has within its membership men who, according to the latest decision of the American Federation of Labor, should belong to the Cereal Workers' Union.

"My instructions are to see that the Warehousemen's Union relinquish claim on the cereal workers and that the cereal workers at once become members of the Cereal Workers' Union," says Dale.

WHAT IS BOLSHIEVISM?

"Americanism of the one hundred per cent brand is the best kind of 'ism' to foster in the United States. Most of the 'isms' that are being taught in this country today are antagonistic to Americanism," says David Goldstein, former Socialist leader, who is touring the United States under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus in its nation-wide campaign of Americanization. Goldstein will address a mass meeting in the Civic Auditorium next Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the San Francisco Council No. 615, Knights of Columbus. Admission will be free and no collection will be taken.

"Bolshevism—What It Is—The Remedy For It," will be the subject of Goldstein's lecture, to which a special invitation has been issued to all veterans of the world war, for whom reserved seats will be held, and to trade unionists, Socialists and non-Catholics.

The committee on arrangements for the mass meeting is composed of Dion R. Holm, chairman, assisted by John A. O'Connell, John J. Whelan, John S. Drew and Grover O'Connor.

ORPHEUM.

Elizabeth Brice, one of the busiest women connected with the theatre, is next week's Orpheum headliner in "Love Letters." She will be assisted by Gattison Jones. Ever since her return from entertaining the American Expeditionary Forces, Miss Brice has hustled briskly from one theatrical engagement into another. Her first step after returning here was to present to Orpheum audiences her "Over Seas Revue," a condensation of the piece she gave the soldiers. San Franciscans recall seeing her last year in the condensation which enjoyed a highly successful Orpheum season. Jack McLallen and May Carson will show just how laughable a matter it is to be funny on roller skates. McLallen qualifies under the classification of "dry" comedians, especially since July 1st, 1919. For the first time in many years since San Franciscans have known J. C. Nugent as a vaudeville sketchologist, he is coming next week as a "single." Nugent now does a monologue. Humorous pranks related in song and story should furnish a decidedly agreeable 15 minutes next week while Kenney and Hollis, the original college boys, are on the stage in their satire on medicine called "The Two Doctors." A singer with "gold" in her voice is what Dora Hilton will be found to be. Miss Hilton possesses notes that are rich, round, full of color, flexible, clear and of wide range, is the claim. Creators of novelties, Percy Oakes and Pamela Delour will be viewed in cyclonic evolutions. Their program includes a wide variety, it is reported. Shadow-graphs of farmyard and wild animals, portraits a la silhouette of prominent men, and pictures of up-to-date events will be created by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilde and their daughter, Connie Wilde, known as premiere shadowists the world over. Only two acts remain from the current week, these being Claud and Fannie Usher with their "Bide-A-Wee Home" and "Step Lively," rapid cycle with Mildred Rogers.

HOW DUSTY IS YOUR PLANT?

All industrial plants are dusty. But how dusty is the air in any particular plant? Knowledge as to the degree and composition of such dust is important, for certain amounts and sorts of air dust seriously affect the lungs and predispose those who breathe them to tuberculosis and other diseases.

Dr. O. M. Spencer, of the U. S. Public Health Service, discusses the matter in a recent report of the Service. He shows that neither the fact that the exhaust pipes, etc., required by law appear to be properly functioning nor the use of wet instead of dry processes in grinding, polishing, and the like make it at all certain that the dustiness in a given plant is what it should theoretically be. He finds that many exhaust pipes do not in fact exhaust as they are supposed to do; that under certain conditions some wet processes create much more dust than dry ones. Only actual "dust counts" at the plane of the work show the real dustiness of the air that the workman must breathe; and such counts should be made periodically to check the theoretical conditions.

To determine how unhealthy the dustiness of any particular plant process may be, the composition of its dust should be ascertained and its effects interpreted by standard tables, which Dr. Spencer urges should be worked out for the various industries. Different industrial processes produce dusts which differ greatly in injurious properties.

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

At Herrin, Ill., culinary workers have signed an agreement with hotel and restaurant owners. Wages are increased and hours shortened.

Men progress by helping one another. Patronize the union label, card and button.

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Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO
THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE
Orpheum
Orpheum Circuit

GREAT SHOW ALWAYS

Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

MATINEE DAILY

Mats. 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50

Phone Douglas 70

This Theatre Refuses to Honor Any Ticket Purchased from a Speculator.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

BUY FOR LESS

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Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS
Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TEAMSTERS DONATE.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 has made a donation of \$100 to the locked-out cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, whose families are in need of the necessities of life.

SPRING VALLEY HEARING.

The proposed purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's properties by the City of San Francisco will be discussed by the San Francisco Labor Council Friday evening, February 25th, at which time the Council will be addressed by City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy. The executive committee of the Council will also submit its recommendations on the subject.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST FOR HEALTH FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

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783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

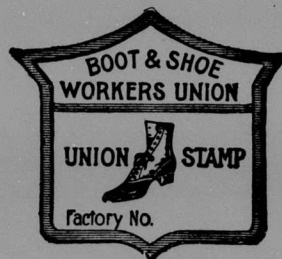


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

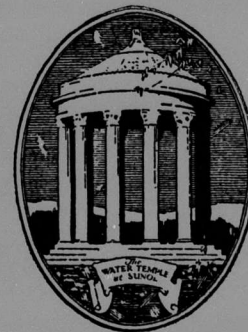
Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities
As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.



Clarendon Heights Pumps

"The big stack of Spring Valley's 17th street Pumping station was the only brick chimney in the Mission that was not thrown down by the disturbance of April 18, 1906."
—Charles B. Turrill.

The Clarendon Heights Pumping Station on 17th Street at Pond (between Sanchez and Noe) was added to the distributing system in 1895, at the same time as the Clarendon Heights Tank.

The station houses two pumps, with combined capacity of 2 3/4 million gallons per day. One pump was built by W. T. Garratt & Company, the other by the Union Iron Works.

These two pumps are operated continuously. They take water from the University Mound Reservoir Line, one delivering to the Laguna Honda district, against a head of 240 feet, and the other into Clarendon Heights Tank on Twin Peaks, against a head of 500 feet.

In 1852 Robert C. Carter, who now lives in Rio Vista, helped his father bore a well in the neighborhood of 17th and Pond. That part of the old San Miguel Rancho was laid out principally in orchards.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Where Is the "Deficit"?

"No appropriation should be considered where the need is not urgent."

Message of Governor Stephens to the 1917 Legislature.

The people voted, in November, additional State costs totaling \$18,000,000.

Governor Stephens in his message to the 1921 legislature declares:

"... it is because of this voluntary action of the people themselves that the financial difficulties referred to have arisen."

Let Us Consider the Facts

State officials estimate our income for the next two years at	\$67,000,000
Charge up against this the 1919-1921 budget, which was	\$47,000,000
and add the \$18,000,000 voted by the people for the next two years. The total is	65,000,000

We still would have left in the treasury	\$ 2,000,000
--	--------------

Two Million dollars left, after paying every cent the people of California ever voted to pay.

Two Million dollars left, after paying for every State expense at the rate we had to pay when costs were higher than they will be again for many years.

Two Million dollars left, after re-appropriating in full for the vast burden of "unnecessary duplications and unnecessary waste" which Governor Stephens admits now exists in the State government.

Two Million dollars left, after we Californians spend for our State government twice as much as the average citizen of other states.

Who Wants This Money?

Yet Governor Stephens declares "it is because of the voluntary action of the people themselves that the financial difficulties referred to have arisen."

Governor Stephens goes further. He goes \$15,000,000 further.

After we have paid every dollar that we paid in 1919-21, and after we have paid every dollar we voted to pay at the November elections—after we have provided a surplus of \$2,000,000 for emergencies, Governor Stephens calls for \$15,000,000 more.

Other states are economizing. Illinois in one

year has reduced her governmental costs \$2,500,000.

Yet California State officials call upon the people for \$15,000,000 above all amounts previously spent or now authorized.

Already California is spending vastly more than her sister states which are now reducing their budgets. The per capita government costs for actual running expenses (as distinct from interest and new investments) are shown by the 19'9 U. S. census report to be as follows:

Average for all states,	\$5.16
Illinois,	3.48
CALIFORNIA,	7.76

These Things Are True

The people have created no deficit, and there is no deficit.

The extra \$15,000,000 now demanded by state officials is over and above all appropriations ever made in the past and all new expenses authorized by the people. **No increase of any tax rate is necessary.**

Ask your legislator to demand that the state live within its income.

TAX INVESTIGATION AND ECONOMY LEAGUE

HERBERT W. CLARK, President

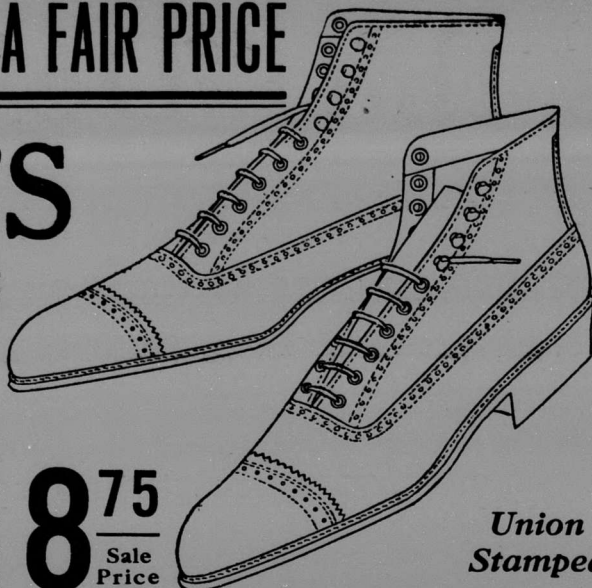
W. V. HILL, Secretary

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COLD FACTS.

That there are delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council who sit in the meetings of the Council and smoke non-union-made cigars, tobacco and cigarettes, and wear non-union-made clothes, was the charge made at the last meeting of the Labor Council by John O. Walsh, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the organizing committee of the Labor Council for many years.

"These same delegates will get up in this Council and denounce employers who are attempting to destroy the trade-union movement," said Walsh, "while at the same time, in buying the products of non-union manufacturers, they are doing more to injure the labor movement than are the employers.

"I turn my back on all such trade unionists, for whom I have the utmost contempt."

Walsh declared that the Cigarmakers' Union of San Francisco had a larger membership in the days when the Chinese, in large numbers, were engaged in the manufacture of cigars, than it has today. "Such a condition is a shame and a disgrace to the labor movement of this city," said Walsh.

DANCE AND WHIST PARTY.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1 will give a social dance and whist party this evening in Native Sons' Auditorium, 430 Mason street. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of A. Berryessa, Mrs. O. F. Ritter, Mrs. L. V. Duncan, George W. Stanley, George F. Harris, W. J. Cuthbertson, A. W. Marisch, H. G. Meanwell, John E. Boice, D. A. Lawler, W. E. Hamberg and T. P. Sherman.

McGIVERN VISITS STOCKTON.

E. J. McGivern, general president of the International Union of Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers, in company with Vice-President and Organizer Gunther and Senator Flaherty, of the local Building Trades Council, went to Stockton Monday, where they addressed a meeting of the Plasterers' Union of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McGivern, who are from Boston, are being widely entertained.

MACHINIST TRAINING.

Machine shop training adapted to the individual needs of student, be he an expert machinist or an apprentice, is to be given by the Extension Division of the University of California in a course starting on Monday evening, February 14th, at 7:00 o'clock, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street. The course will be given by Ralph Weaver, instructor in industrial arts at the Polytechnic High School.

The training given is entirely practical and the work is individual. Skilled mechanics wishing to perfect themselves in tool making or other advanced branches of their craft, receive the required instruction and direction. Apprentices are taught the use of lathes and other shop machines and men in various stages of proficiency at the bench are trained to advance rapidly to the next stage of competency.

As the instruction is individual the class is necessarily limited in size and registrations should be made in advance at the San Francisco office of the University Extension Division, 140 Kearny street.

The class will meet two evenings a week, Monday and Wednesday at 7:00 o'clock, for 15 sessions. The fee for the course is \$6.00.

DAMAGES FOR LABORITE.

A rotten egg shower is worth \$10,750 to the man showered, in the opinion of a jury at Summerall, Miss. It returned a verdict in that amount in favor of C. H. Franck, former vice-president of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, who was bombed with ancient eggs and other missiles last August as he was forced to leave town after trying to organize a union among negro employees of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

CALL IN SCIENTISTS.

Scientists of the University of California have been called into the gigantic fight against the teredo, or ship worm, which last year caused a damage of \$15,000,000 alone by destroying waterfront structures and piling from Oleum to Martinez.

In the effort to combat the ravages of these destructive worms, scientific knowledge and skill are being matched against the power of swarming numbers and the prolificacy of the teredo.

Dr. Charles Atwood Kofoid, Professor of Zoology in the State University, and Assistant Director of the Scripps Institution for Biological research, in his report on the activities of the San Francisco Bay Marine Piling Committee of the American Wood-Preservers' Association, declares that a single infected pile in 25 feet of water and its 100 square feet of surface affords shelter for upwards of 150,000 teredos, each of which is capable of producing more than 2,000,000 larvae per year.

The committee of which Professor Kofoid is a member was appointed in June of last year as the first step in the offensive to meet the situation which had already become critical.

This pile worm, called the teredo navalis, first appeared in the Mare Island dikes in 1913-14, and has since spread upstream from that source as far as Antioch and Rio Vista. It has long been known in Europe as a destroyer of wharves, of dikes in Holland and of wooden structures in brackish waters generally on European coasts.

Menacing all unprotected and untreated timber structures throughout San Francisco bay, the teredo sallies forth on its errand of destruction against pilings, docks, ferry slips, and wharves.

These worms, some of which are two or three inches in length, are so active in their work that it is possible to hear the rasping of their tools on the wood by placing the ear against the exposed top of the pile.

Investigations conducted by Professor Kofoid are to be continued in the expectation either of exterminating the teredo or of rendering waterfront structures immune to their attacks.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 320 is planning to give a dance at Druids' Temple, 44 Page street, on the night of February 26th.

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